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(54) Title: GAMMA INULIN COMPOSITIONS (57) Abstract An immunoactive composition comprising particles containing inulin or an inulin derivative in the gamma polymorphic form, an antigen-binding carrier material and optionally an immune modulator such as an antigenic material or a cytokine. These compositions provide methods for enhancing immune responses. A process for preparation of the compositions is also considered.		

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GAMMA INULIN COMPOSITIONS

This invention relates to compositions including inulin in the gamma polymorphic form, which may be used as immunoactive agents.

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The properties and uses of the novel gamma polymorphic form of inulin have been described in International Patent Specification No. PCT/AU86/00311. In that specification, it is disclosed that this form of inulin may be used as an activator of the alternative pathway of complement and may be appropriate as an antitumourigenic agent. It is also disclosed in that specification that the gamma polymorphic form of inulin possesses adjuvant activity.

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It has now been found that the activity of the gamma polymorphic form of inulin as an immunoactive agent such as an adjuvant may be enhanced if it is associated with an antigen-binding carrier material, and that this association provides synergistic effects.

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In accordance with the present invention there is provided a composition comprising particles containing inulin or an inulin derivative in the gamma polymorphic form and an antigen-binding carrier material.

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The gamma polymorphic form of inulin or an inulin derivative (hereinafter referred to as "gamma inulin") and the antigen-binding carrier material may be associated in the particles by way of electrostatic or hydrophobic interactions, covalent bonding, co-precipitation, crystallization of one component onto the other component, or by a combination thereof. Preferably, the particles are prepared by co-crystallization of the gamma inulin and the antigen-binding carrier material so that both of these components are contained in the same particles.

The antigen-binding carrier material may comprise any material of low solubility capable of binding proteinaceous, lipid, carbohydrate and/or other antigens. For example, the antigen-binding carrier material may be selected from metal-containing precipitates such as magnesium, calcium or aluminium phosphates, sulphates, hydroxides or hydrates thereof, organic bases such as chitin (poly N-acetylglucosamine) or deacetylated derivatives thereof or basic cellulose derivatives, or organic acids including sulphated or phosphorylated polysaccharides such as heparin, dextran or cellulose derivatives.

The antigen-binding carrier material may comprise poorly soluble particles of such materials as aluminium hydroxide (alum) gel or a hydrated salt complex thereof. Conveniently, particles of the antigen-binding carrier material are smaller than 5 μ m and more preferably smaller than 1-5 μ m. Most preferably, the particles are 50-2000 nanometres in diameter. It is particularly favoured to have an antigen-binding carrier material which is endotoxin- and pyrogen-free, and which is pharmaceutically acceptable. Advantageously, the antigen-binding carrier material does not tend to aggregate or is treated to avoid aggregation.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided a process for the production of a composition of the invention as broadly described above, the process comprising the steps:

- 5 of providing a suspension of an antigen-binding carrier material; and
- (i) admixing said suspension with inulin or an inulin derivative, and thereafter converting the inulin or inulin derivative to the gamma polymorphic
- 10 form; or
- (ii) admixing said suspension with inulin or an inulin derivative in the gamma polymorphic form; to effect association of the inulin or inulin derivative in the gamma polymorphic form with said
- 15 antigen-binding carrier material.

Preferably, a suspension of fine particles of the antigen-binding carrier material is added to a solution of inulin or inulin derivative to give a controlled ratio

20 of gamma inulin to antigen-binding carrier material of, for instance 200:1 to 1:1 and more suitably 50:1 to 5:1 (w/w). The inulin concentration is conveniently kept above 5% w/v. An initial 6-7% w/v solution of inulin is convenient.

25 The resulting suspension may be rapidly cooled to a temperature such as 5°C and stirred at such a temperature for several days to crystallize the inulin, prior to several days at 37°C to encourage transformation

30 of the inulin to the gamma configuration, and subsequent washing and removal of large particles.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to precipitate or otherwise intimately associate particles of inulin

35 which are already in the gamma polymorphic configuration onto the antigen-binding carrier material, or to precipitate the antigen-binding carrier material onto

particles of inulin either before or after its conversion to the gamma configuration.

As mentioned above, it is particularly desirable to employ pyrogen- and endotoxin-free solutions or suspensions of the inulin and antigen-binding carrier material fractions. Depending on the antigen-binding carrier material employed, it may also be desirable to employ reaction conditions to minimise its aggregation. For instance, when alum is employed as an antigen-binding carrier material, it may be appropriate to avoid the utilization of ammonia or CO₂-containing water in preparing inulin or alum solutions and to preadsorb inulin solutions with an alum gel suspension which suspension is subsequently discarded.

The inulin fraction used in the invention will typically be prepared by the processes disclosed in International Patent Specification No. PCT/AU86/00311 which is hereby incorporated by reference, although as mentioned above it is desirable to avoid reagents or reaction conditions which may cause aggregation. Accordingly, it is preferred that ammonia is omitted in the preparation of inulin if alum gel is to be employed as the antigen-binding carrier material.

Broadly speaking, the gamma inulin in the composition will have a molecular weight greater than about 3000, and more preferably above 8000. Its molecular weight is advantageously in the range from 8000 to about 16000 and it will be virtually insoluble in water at 37°C after conversion to the gamma form.

Inulin derivatives envisaged for use in the composition of this invention include derivatives of β -D-[2-1] polyfructofuranosyl α -D glucose such as those obtained by enzymatic removal of the end glucose from

inulin, for example by using an invertase or inulase enzyme. Other derivatives may include inulin in which the free hydroxyl groups have been etherified or esterified, for example by chemical substitution with alkyl, aryl or acyl groups by known methods.

The composition of the present invention produces a potentiated immune response, when compared with gamma inulin or the antigen-binding carrier material alone. This potentiated immune response was not expected. The compositions of the invention may therefore be used as adjuvants, such as in vaccine preparations, or as immunostimulants in the same way as described in Specification No. PCT/AU86/00311, incorporated herein by reference.

Thus, in another aspect this invention provides an immunotherapeutic composition which comprises as an active component thereof particles containing inulin or an inulin derivative in gamma polymorphic form and an antigen-binding carrier material, and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

Any antigen or combination of antigens, such as one or more viral, bacterial, fungal or protozoal proteins, may be adsorbed onto the composition of the invention, and formulated into a vaccine preparation in association with acceptable carriers or excipients. The composition of the invention has a strong adsorptive capacity for proteins in solution, but, unlike antigen-binding carriers such as alum gel, is not aggregated by them.

In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a vaccine composition comprising inulin or an inulin derivative particles containing in the gamma polymorphic form and an antigen-binding carrier material,

and one or more antigens adsorbed thereon, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

The invention will now be illustrated with reference to the accompanying drawings and the following non-limiting Examples.

EXAMPLE 1 Preparation of a composition containing gamma inulin with alum as the antigen-binding carrier.

Aluminium hydroxide ("alum gel") is prepared by adjustment of a solution of the purest available aluminium chloride or sulphate with a solution of analytical grade sodium hydroxide to pH 4 to 10, preferably ca 7.0, under the conditions that yield very small particles of alum gel. The first precipitate, say up to pH 4, can be discarded to remove pyrogens and substances that may cause alum to aggregate. The second suspension is then washed by centrifugation or settling with pyrogen-free water to remove soluble matter. Excess supernatant is removed after settling overnight and the concentrated suspension sterilised by autoclaving. The weight/ml of the alum gel is calculated from assays of Al^{3+} by standard chelometric or mass spectrometric methods. All solutions are preferably made up in CO_2 -free water to minimise alum aggregation, and CO_2 is excluded from the process. Water can be kept over the alum gel. Inulin solutions are prepared as described in International Patent Specification No. PCT/AU86/00311, except that the crude inulin is dissolved to 8-10% w/v in water at 75°C that has recently been boiled to remove CO_2 and ammonia solution is omitted. The solution is briefly slurried with 1% v/v of the prepared alum gel suspension to remove gross impurities and the alum removed by filtration or sedimentation. The inulin may be cooled and filtered as described in Specification No. PCT/AU86/00311 through DEAE-cellulose and Amberlite

5 sulphonic acid resin (omitting ammonia), or repeatedly slurried with alum gel until free of impurities. In the former case, the solution is given a final treatment with alum gel after the Amberlite filtration and before the Zetapor filtration that ensures sterility and endotoxin removal. Subsequently the preparation is kept sterile and endotoxin-free. Inulin concentrations should now be 6-7% w/v. A fine suspension of alum gel particles (as prepared above, or "Alhydrogel" or other endotoxin-free preparation, sterilised by autoclaving) is then added to give a known w/w ratio of inulin:alum in the suggested range of 200:1 to 1:1, preferably 50:1 to 5:1 (w/w), keeping the inulin concentration greater than 5.0% w/v. The suspension is rapidly cooled to 5°C and stirred as before, i.e. at 5°C for several days to crystallize, transferred to 37°C for several days to transform to the gamma configuration, then centrifuged and resuspended in water, heated for 1 hour at 50-52°C, and washed to zero supernatant refractive index. It may be necessary to differentially centrifuge or otherwise fractionate the final suspension to remove particles greater than 1.5µm diameter, as judged by haemocytometer observation. Alternatively, the preparation may be disrupted by sonication treatment, especially after heat treatment for example for an hour at 45-55°C (conveniently at 50-52°C) to make the particles more fragile, to create particles of a convenient size, for example in the range of 50 to 1000 nanometres in diameter. The fine suspension is adjusted to 5% w/v inulin in 0.8% NaCl plus a compatible preservative, for example 20 µg/ml phenylmercuric nitrate. The resulting composition (also referred to as a gamma inulin/alum hybrid preparation or as "Algammulin") is checked for dissolved matter, insolubility, endotoxin content, sterility and complement activation as described in Specification No. PCT/AU86/00311. In the process described above, the inulin appears to crystallize around the alum particles

forming a porous capsule, and is then readily converted in situ to the gamma form. Like alum gel, the particles have a strong adsorptive capacity for proteins in solution, but unlike alum gel are not aggregated by them.

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EXAMPLE 2 Protein adsorptive capacity.

40 µl of saline alone, a suspension of gamma inulin (g-IN)/alum hybrid preparation at 50 mg g-IN/ml, or suspensions containing the same quantities of g-IN or alum alone or in mixture, were mixed with 10µl of saline containing 0.65µg keyhole limpet haemocyanin labelled with 10^5 cpm of ^{125}I and allowed to adsorb for 15 min at 23°C. The suspensions were then each mixed with 1ml of saline of which 20µl portions were layered in 600µl Percoll colloid (density 1.126 g/ml) in plastic tubes of 6.5mm internal diameter, forming a column of liquid 3cm deep. The remainder of the suspensions were centrifuged and washed to show that the hybrid preparation and the alum suspensions had adsorbed greater than 95% of the label, while the g-IN had adsorbed less than 5% of the label. The Percoll tubes were centrifuged at 700g for 4 minutes and processed immediately. In the tubes containing free g-IN (with or without admixed alum) or the hybrid preparation the bulk of the turbidity, representing the g-IN, remained in the top 50µl, while in the tubes containing free alum gel all of the gel could be seen to be in or near the pellet. In the tube containing the hybrid preparation there was no visible pellet. The tubes were then fractionated by removal to replicate tubes of the top 50µl and the next 500µl, while the pellet (lowest 50µl) was left in the tube. All the tubes were then counted in a gamma counter and the proportion of label in each fraction determined, as exemplified in the following table:

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		% of ^{125}I label	
		<u>hybrid prep.*</u>	<u>alum gel alone</u>
	top 50 μl	82.9	9.7
5	middle 500 μl	14.4	45.2
	pellet 50 μl	2.6	45.1

* g-IN:alum ratio 12.5:1.

10 In the samples containing saline or g-IN alone, greater than 95% of the label remained in the top fraction. The distribution of label in the sample containing alum mixed with g-IN was the same as in the sample containing alum gel alone.

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This type of experiment shows that the adsorptive capacity of the hybrid preparation is firmly associated with the gamma inulin and is distinct in sedimentation properties from free alum gel.

20

EXAMPLE 3 Proof of conjugation of alum and gamma inulin by electron microscopy.

Electron microscopy of gamma inulin particles reveals fairly uniform ovoids ca 1x1.5 microns in diameter that are difficult to visualise (Figure 1B) unless prestained with an electron-dense substance, e.g. phosphotungstate. In contrast, electron microscopy of the particles of the hybrid preparation "Algammulin" (Figure 1A) reveals similar-sized ovoids that are intrinsically electron-dense, i.e. are clearly visible without staining. This demonstrates that the alum and the gamma inulin are indeed contained in the same particle, and that the electron-dense alum is contained within and dispersed through the "Algammulin" particles.

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EXAMPLE 4 Adjuvant effects of gamma inulin/alum hybrid preparations (Algammulin) in comparison with either component alone or in simple mixture.

- 5 When the hybrid preparation "Algammulin" prepared as described in Example 2 and carrying an adsorbed antigen (for example, keyhole limpet haemocyanin, KLH) is injected into mice, the antibody response (in terms of μg KLH-specific IgG/ml of serum) is increased several-fold
- 10 over that produced in mice injected in parallel with the same antigen adsorbed on alum gel or mixed with g-IN, or adsorbed to alum gel and mixed with g-IN. In each case the g-IN and alum contents are equivalent by weight.
- 15 BALB/c female mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) in groups of 7 or 8 with 0.2ml of endotoxin-free saline containing KLH either adsorbed to the hybrid preparation "Algammulin" or to alum gel, or mixed with g-IN, or adsorbed to alum gel and mixed with g-IN. The
- 20 dose of g-IN, whether in free or hybrid form, was always 1000 μg /mouse. The mice were injected 14 days later i.p. with KLH in the absence of any adjuvant, and serum was taken after a further 7 days. KLH-specific IgG/ml was measured by ELISA on sera of individual mice, and the
- 25 geometric mean titre calculated. Probabilities were assessed on geometric mean titres by Mann-Whitney non-parametric ranking test and on arithmetic means of replicate geometric mean titres by Student t tests. Figure 2A shows illustrative results and standard errors
- 30 demonstrating that "Algammulin" gave specific serum antibody titres that were significantly 5.7-8.7 fold higher than a simple mixture of the same doses of alum and gamma inulin, and similarly greater than the same doses of either component alone. This experiment proves
- 35 the concept that a gamma inulin/alum hybrid preparation is advantageous as a vaccine adjuvant in comparison with either component alone or in mixture, and shows that

conjugation of a given dose of alum with gamma inulin greatly enhances the effect of that amount of alum by a synergistic mechanism. These tests used very low doses of KLH (1 mcg/mouse i.p.) that were barely able to elicit a seropositive response on their own, and therefore mimic a conventional "poor antigen" such as may be found in a commercial vaccine.

EXAMPLE 5 Comparison of the adjuvant effect of high doses of Algamulin with those of Freund's Adjuvants.

Freund's incomplete adjuvant (ICFA, a water-in-oil emulsion of antigen) and Freund's complete adjuvant (CFA, as for ICFA but with admixture of heat-killed tubercle bacilli) are recognised as standard powerful adjuvants, although too toxic for clinical application. CFA is more powerful than ICFA. Figure 2B shows the results of several replicate comparisons of Algamulin with CFA and ICFA, using a protocol similar to that of Example 4. They demonstrate that 6mg and 9mg Algamulin/mouse give specific serum antibody titres that are significantly greater than those from ICFA and comparable to those from CFA.

EXAMPLE 6 Comparison of the adjuvant effect of a wide range of Algamulin doses with equivalent doses of alum alone.

Figure 3 is a summary of a substantial number of replicate tests using the protocol of Example 4 and including doses of Algamulin that can be expected to fall within a physiologically acceptable range. Figure 3B shows that a given dose of alum conjugated as Algamulin gives specific serum antibody titres that are 6.4-12.6 fold greater than the same dose of alum alone, again demonstrating the synergistic effect of conjugation with gamma inulin.

**EXAMPLE 7 Comparison of the seroconversion
enhancement abilities of algammaulin with
equivalent doses of alum alone.**

Figure 4 shows a seroconversion test, using 15-20
5 mice per data point and with a protocol similar to that
of Example 4 except that sub-seroconversion doses of KLH
were used (0.1 mcg/mouse). These doses of KLH alone or
mixed with 200 mcg/mouse of gamma inulin only show a
seroconversion-positive response (i.e. produce a specific
10 serum antibody titre in excess of the mean plus 2
standard deviations of the mean of the KLH-alone group)
in 10% or less of the individual sera. Such positive
seroconversion responses were not obtained from KLH on
alum until the alum dose reached 40 mcg/mouse. However,
15 highly significant positive seroconversion responses were
reached at 10 mcg of alum/mouse provided that the alum
was conjugated with gamma inulin as Algammaulin, again
demonstrating the synergistic effect of conjugation.

20 Those skilled in the art will realise that many
modifications may be made to the compositions and
techniques described in this specification without
departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

CLAIMS:

1. A composition comprising particles containing inulin or inulin derivative in the gamma polymorphic form and an antigen-binding carrier material.
 2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein said carrier material is a material of low solubility capable of binding proteinaceous, lipid, carbohydrate and/or other antigenic substances.
 3. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said carrier material is selected from metal-containing precipitates such as magnesium, calcium or aluminium phosphates, sulphates, hydroxides or hydrates thereof.
 4. A composition according to claim 3 wherein said carrier material is aluminium hydroxide gel.
 5. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said carrier material is selected from organic bases such as chitin or deacetylated derivatives thereof or basic cellulose derivatives, or from organic acids including sulphated or phosphorylated polysaccharides such as heparin or dextran or cellulose derivatives.
 6. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said inulin or inulin derivative has a low solubility in aqueous media above 37°C.
 7. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said inulin or inulin derivative has a molecular weight greater than 3000, preferably greater than 8000.
 8. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, comprising particles wherein the gamma inulin has a
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molecular weight in the range of from about 8000 to about 16000 and is virtually insoluble in water at 37°C.

9. A composition according to claim 8 wherein said carrier material is aluminium hydroxide gel.

10. A composition according to claim 9, wherein said particles are in the form of a stable suspension of particles 50-2000 nanometres in diameter.

11. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said inulin derivative is β -D-[2-1] polyfructose, or inulin in which the free hydroxyl groups have been etherified, or inulin in which the free hydroxyl groups have been esterified.

12. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said inulin or inulin derivative in the gamma polymorphic form is co-crystallized in the same particles with said carrier material.

13. An immunotherapeutic preparation which comprises as an active component thereof particles containing inulin or an inulin derivative in gamma polymorphic form and an antigen-binding carrier material, and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

14. A preparation according to claim 13, wherein said carrier or diluent is a sterile, aqueous vehicle.

15. A preparation according to claim 14, wherein said aqueous vehicle is an isotonic solution.

16. A preparation according to claim 13 in a form suitable for injection.

17. A preparation according to claim 14 in a form suitable for oral, rectal, vaginal, topical, nasal or ocular administration.
 18. A preparation according to claim 13, further comprising a second active component which is an immune modulator.
 19. A preparation according to claim 18, wherein said immune modulator is a vaccinating antigen, an antigenic peptide sequence, or an anti-idiotypic immune globulin.
 20. A preparation according to claim 18, wherein said immune modulator is an interleukin or an interferon or tumour necrosis factor or other cytokine, or thymocyte stimulator or other thymus stimulating hormone, a muramyl peptide or other microbial component or whole microbial component or whole microbe, or an endotoxin.
 21. A vaccine composition comprising particles containing inulin or an inulin derivative in the gamma polymorphic form and an antigen-binding carrier material, and one or more antigens adsorbed thereon, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
 22. A method for the activation of the alternative pathway of complement in a human or animal body, or for antitumour treatment in a human or animal which comprises administering to the human or animal body an effective amount for said activation or treatment of an immunotherapeutic preparation according to claim 13.
 23. A method for the treatment of cancer in a human or animal body, or for the treatment of actual or possible precancerous condition therein which comprises administering to the human or animal body an effective amount for said treatment of an immunotherapeutic
-

preparation according to claim 13 or a vaccine composition according to claim 21.

24. A method for the treatment of an infection by a bacterium, mycoplasma, fungus, virus, protozoon or other microbe, or of an infestation by a worm or parasite, in a human or animal body which comprises administering to the human or animal body an effective amount of an immunotherapeutic preparation according to claim 13 or a vaccine composition according to claim 21.

25. A method for the treatment of allergic disorders or primary or secondary immune deficiency diseases or rheumatic diseases or neurological disorders or gastrointestinal disorders or other disorders related to dysfunction of the immune system in a human or animal body which comprises administering to the human or animal body an effective amount of an immunotherapeutic preparation according to claim 13.

26. A method for enhancement of an immune response in a human or animal body to which has been administered an immune modulator which comprises administering to the human or animal body an effective amount for enhancement of an immunotherapeutic preparation according to claim 13.

27. A method facilitating the effect in administration of a vaccinating antigen, an antigenic peptide sequence, or an anti-idiotypic immune globulin, in a human or animal body which comprises administering as an adjuvant an immunotherapeutic preparation according to claim 13.

28. A process for the preparation of a composition according to claim 1, which comprises the steps of:
providing a suspension of said antigen-binding carrier material, and

- (i) admixing said suspension with inulin or an inulin derivative, and thereafter converting said inulin or inulin derivative to the gamma polymorphic form, or
- (ii) admixing said suspension with inulin or an inulin derivative in gamma polymorphic form;
to effect association of said inulin or inulin derivatives in the gamma polymorphic form with said antigen-binding carrier material.

29. A process for the preparation of a composition according to claim 1, which comprises the steps of:

- (a) recrystallizing crude inulin from an aqueous solution in the presence of a suspension of the carrier material at a temperature substantially below 37°C to obtain finely divided particles in suspension;
- (b) heating said suspension at a temperature in the range of from about 25 to 45°C for approximately 1 to 3 days;
- (c) optionally further heating said suspension at a temperature in the range of from about 40 to 55°C for approximately 0.5 to 1.5 hours; and
- (d) isolating the thus-formed gamma inulin/carrier material co-crystallized particles from the suspension.

30. A process for the preparation of a composition according to claim 1, which comprises the steps of:

- (a) recrystallizing crude inulin from an aqueous solution in the presence of a suspension of the carrier material at a temperature in the range of from about 25 to 45°C to obtain particles in suspension;
- (b) optionally further heating said suspension at a temperature in the range of from about 40 to 55°C for approximately 0.5 to 1.5 hours; and

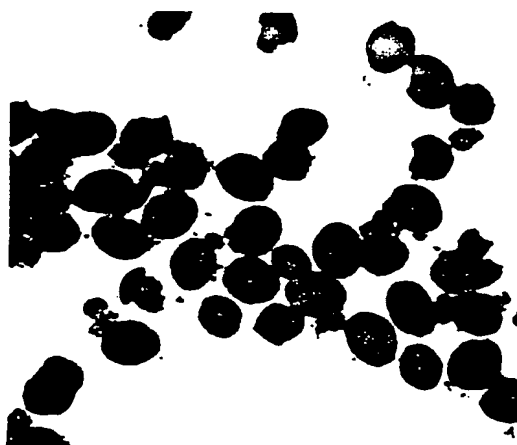
- (c) isolating the thus-formed gamma inulin/carrier material co-crystallized particles from the suspension.

31. A process according to claim 29 or claim 30, which comprises the further step of:

- (e) treating a suspension of the gamma inulin/carrier material particles with an ultrasonic disruption device in order to decrease the particle diameters to an appropriate size range.

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ALGAMMULIN PARTICLES



GAMMA INULIN PARTICLES
at comparable exposure.

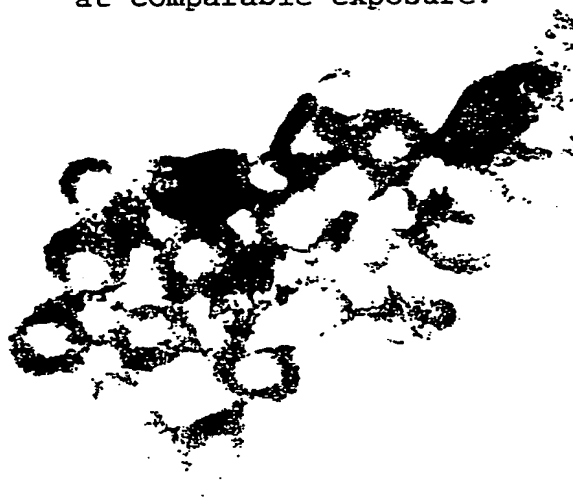


FIGURE 1

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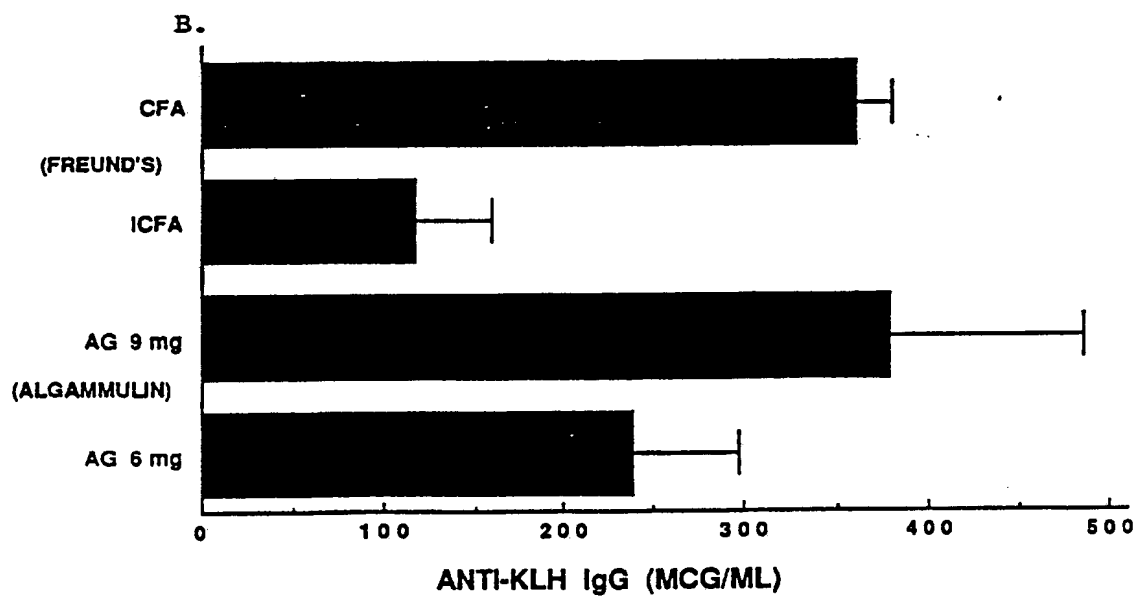
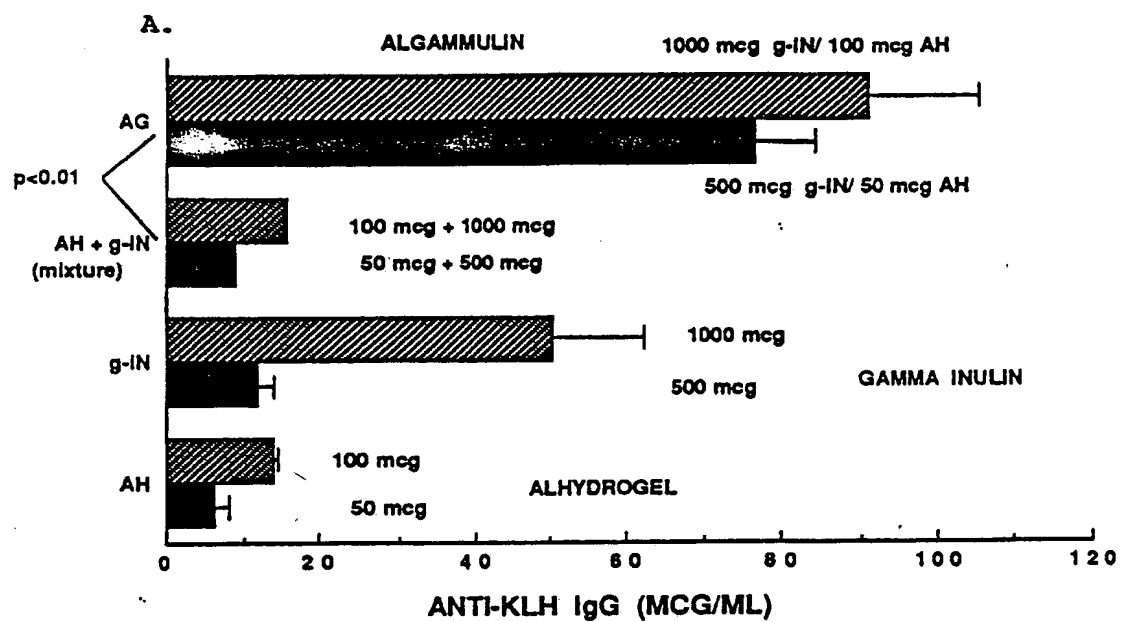
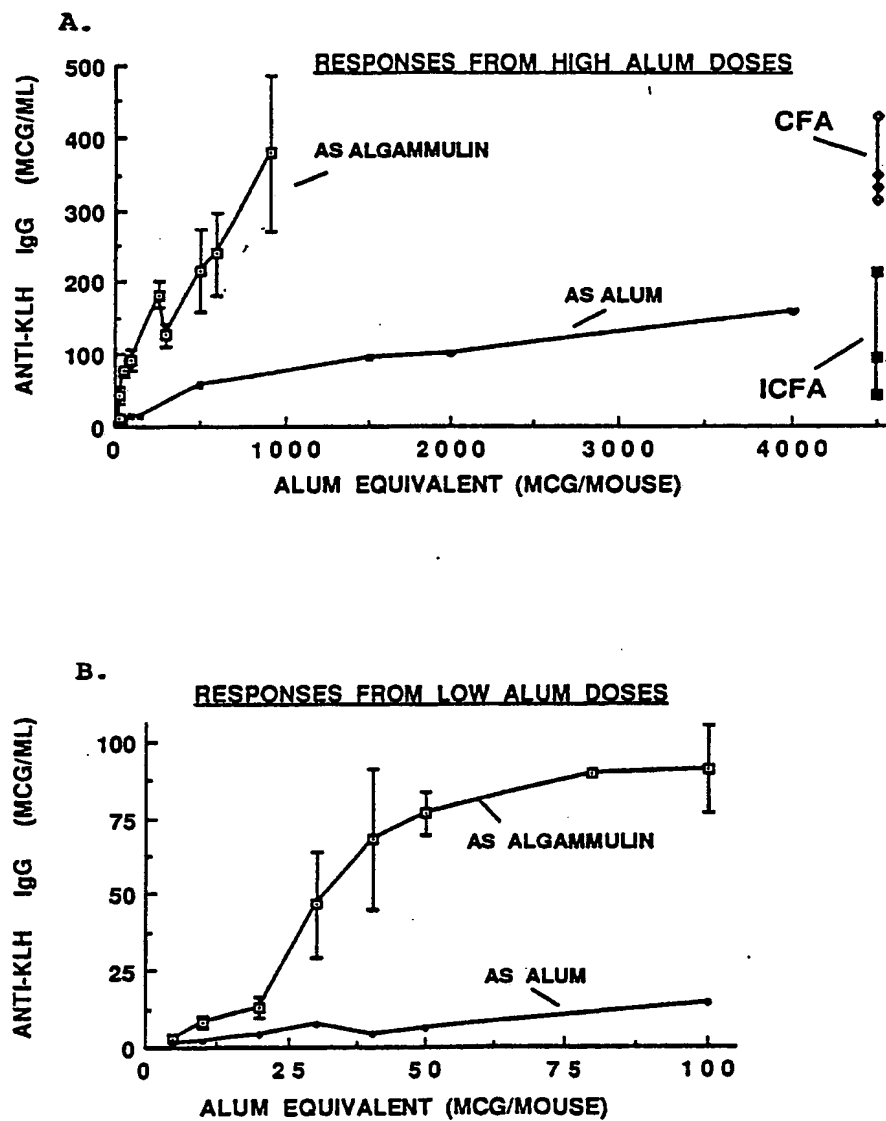


FIGURE 2

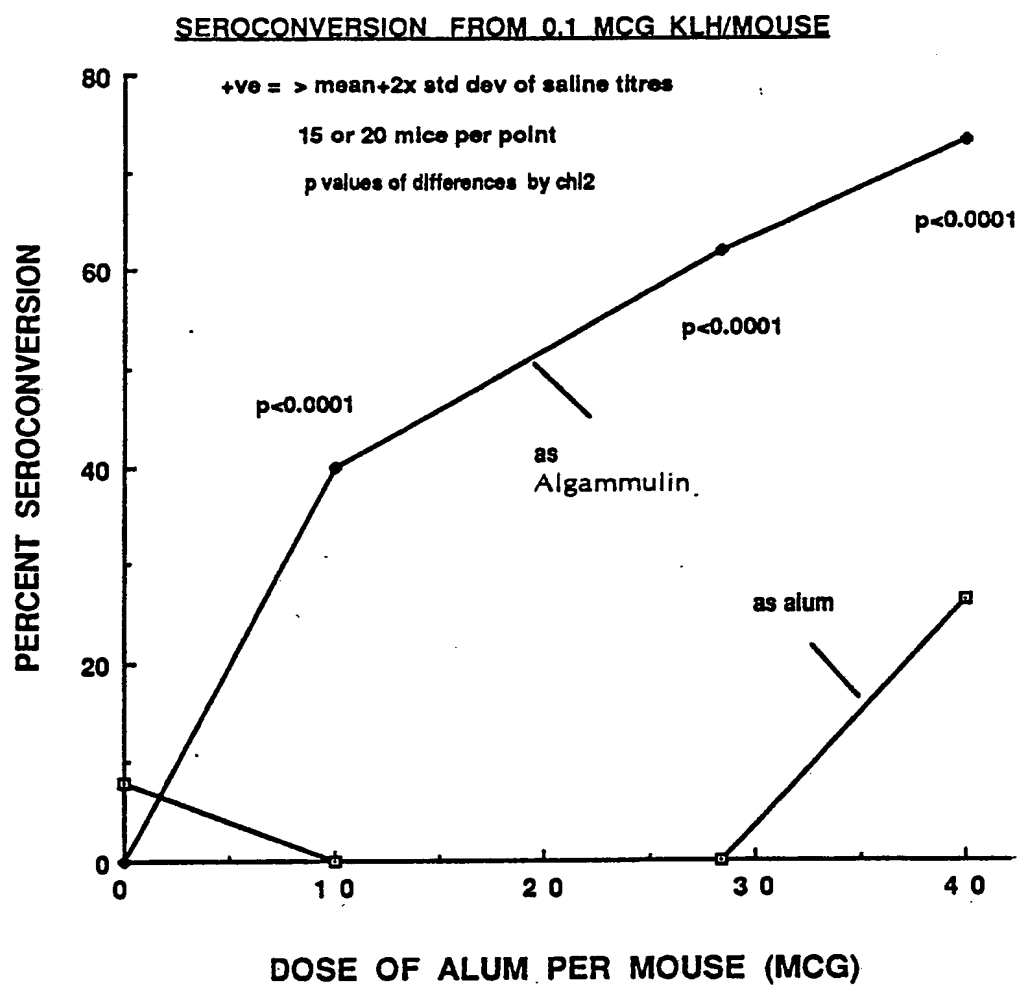
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FIGURE 3

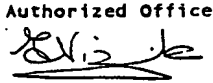
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**FIGURE 4****SUBSTITUTE SHEET**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/AU 89/00349

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) 6		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC Int. Cl. ⁴ A61K 39/39		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched 7		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC	A61K 31/70, 39/39 Key words: Inulin, Inulin derivative C.A. & B.A. Key words Inulin, Dahlin, Alantoin	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched 8		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT 9		
Category*	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 12	Relevant to Claim No 13
Y X	AU,B. 65457/86 (589233) (THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY) 19 May 1987 (19.05.87). The document as a whole.	(1-21) (28-31)
Y X	Molecular Immunology, Vol 23 No 8, Pages 895-901, 1986, COOPER, P.D. and CARTER, M., "Anti-Complementary Action of Polymorphic "Solubility Forms" of Particulate Inulin".	(1-21) (28-31)
Y	Molecular Immunology, Vol 23 No 8, Pages 903-908, 1986, COOPER, P.D. AND CARTER, M., "The Anti-Melanoma Activity of Inulin in Mice"	(1-21, 28-31)
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"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E"	earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"Z" document member of the same patent family
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
17 NOVEMBER 1989 (17.11.89)	12/12/89	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
Australian Patent Office	T-NIZNIK 	

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

Y	Martindale "The Extra Pharmacopoeia" 28th Ed., Published in 1982 by The Pharmaceutical Press (London) see pages 1591-1610, entries 7946v, 7948q, 7949p, 7953b, 7955g, 7959w, 7961b, 7985l, 8018t, 8020y.	(1-21)
Y.P	British Pharmacopoeia 1988 Vol II, Published in 1988 by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (London) see page 1047	(1-21)
Y	US,A, 4021545 (AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY) 3 May 1977 (03.05.77) whole document.	(1-21)
Y	Patents Abstracts of Japan, C-526, page 41, JP,A, 63-93729 (SEKISUI CHEM CO LTD) 25 April 1988 (25.04.88)	(1-21)
CONTINUED		

V. [] OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE 1

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

- 1.[X] Claim numbers 22-27, because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
methods for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy.
- 2.[] Claim numbers ..., because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
- 3.[] Claim numbers ..., because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4 (a):

VI. [] OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING 2

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

- 1.[] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
- 2.[] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
- 3.[] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
- 4.[] As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- [] The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
[] No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category*	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
A	Patents Abstracts of Japan, C166 PAGE 14, JP,A, 58-32826 (AJINOMOTO K.K.) 25 February 1983 (25.02.83)	(1-21)
A	Derwent Abstract Accession no 34048 C/19 Class D13, SU,A, 685290 (PLEKHANOVA N V) 18 September 1979 (18.09.79)	(28-31)
A	US,A, 4285735 (MITCHELL W.A. <u>et al</u>) 25 August 1981 (25.08.81)	(28-31)
A	US,A, 4377512 (AJISAKA K. <u>et.al.</u>) 22 March 1983 (22.03.83)	(1-16, 28-31)

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/AU 89/00349

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Members		
AU 65457/86	WO 8702679	EP	247071	
US 4377512	CA 1170992	EP	43675	JP 57016815
US 4285735				
US 4021545				

END OF ANNEX